

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1820.

No. 48.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.  
Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Groceries, &c. among which are the following articles:

Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas, Sherry and Malaga Wine, West India and New-England Rum, Cordials, China, in boxes of 48 pieces, Salt, Iron and Castings, Glass, Liverpool, Crockery and Stone Ware, White Lead, dry and ground in oil, Red Lead and Spanish Brown, Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Putty, Best Spanish Indigo, and Prussian Blue, Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Varnish, Dupont's best Rifle Powder, Bas Lead, and Shot of all sizes, Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of  
**Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Shoes.**

He also expects from New-York in the course of a fortnight, Madeira and Sicily Wine, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

**D. Yarbrough.**

Nov. 27. 42-3w

## NOTICE.

IN the year 1816, I sold a negro boy named **TITUS**, then about twelve years old, to Joseph Smith, who, as the boy states, sold him to John Miller, in the state of Georgia, who he says resides in the county of Morgan. He returned to this place about three months past, during which time I have been endeavouring to ascertain where his master resides, but without effect. The owner is requested to give the subscriber the necessary information, who will render any assistance in his power to have the boy delivered to him.

**John Cowan.**

Wilmington, Nov. 11. 42-3w

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

**J. Witherspoon, Principal.**

November 22. 41-

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of **CHILD & CLANCY** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are most earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.

**James Child,**

**Thomas Clancy.**

November 13. 40-

## NOTICE.

**JOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and THOMAS CLANCY**, having connected themselves together in partnership, intend carrying on the mercantile business under the firm of **JOHN VAN HOOK & CO.** do most respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will receive from the north, in eight or ten days, an extensive assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**

which they intend to sell on the lowest terms for cash—only—they hope, therefore, that no application will be made for credit, as all will be refused indiscriminately.

**John Van Hook,**

**James Child,**

**Thomas Clancy.**

November 13. 40-

## LOST,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett in favour of John and Samuel S. Claytor, for sixty dollars and — cents, dated August 10th, 1820, and payable two months after date. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

**John & Samuel S. Claytor.**

November 16. 41-3w

## THE NEGROES

**BELONGING** to the heirs of William F. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.

**James Webb, Guardian.**

November 21. 41-1m

## Valuable Land FOR SALE in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

**Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,**

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

**S. Strudwick.**

November 13. 40-10w

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers being determined to settle all their old accounts, either by note or otherwise, request all those indebted to them to call on George Washington Bruce, who is fully authorised to attend to the same. If the accounts are not shortly settled, those indebted may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

**Charles Bruce & Co.**

November 21. 41-3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabama, will offer for sale at his residence, on Thursday, the 7th of December, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, his

**Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat, Horses, Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.**

**P. P. Ashe.**

Hawfields, Nov. 8. 39-

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed **THOMAS D. WATTS** his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

**James S. Smith.**

November 8. 39-

**L. G. WATSON, OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.** will keep constantly on hand a quantity of **Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,**

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38-3w

## BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants, Executions, Ca. Sa. Bail Warrants, Attachments, Writs, superior and county court, Executions, do. Subpoenas, do. Sheriff's Deeds, Prosecution Bonds, Marriage bonds and licences, Bail Bonds, Appeal bonds, Recognizance, Guardian's bonds, Constable's bonds, Witness' tickets, superior and county court, Juror's tickets, do. Indictments, Commissions, Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.

## BOOKS.

**GENTLEMEN** of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

**Professional and Miscellaneous Books,**

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

## NOTICE.

THE firm of **D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.** having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

**David B. Alsobrook.**

Hillsborough, October 10. 38-

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

## WANTED,

**An Apprentice to the Printing Business.**

Apply at this office.

## FRANKLIN

## HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of *Drab Beavers*, *Castors*, *Rorams*, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and *Jockies*, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

**CAUTION:** No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

**Rankin & Fowle.**

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-3m

## FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

**The Printer.**

**A first-rate work Horse may**

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32-tf

**State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.**

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

**James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased,**

**vs. Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Faucett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased.**

In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Recorder for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

**James Webb, c. & M. E.**

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred: at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

**Thomas Clancy,**

Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40-2m

## CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

**For Clean Old BRASS.**

**R. Huntington.**

October 18. 36-

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 13.

The house proceeded to ballot the twenty-second time. The whole number of votes was 148—75 necessary to a choice. The votes were,

For Mr. Taylor	76
For Mr. Lowndes	44
For Mr. Smith	27
Scattering	1

So John W. Taylor, Esq. a representative from the state of New York, was elected speaker.

The new members having been sworn in—

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that a quorum thereof was formed, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, a similar message was returned to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, also, a committee was appointed, jointly with such committee as should be appointed by the senate, to wait upon the president of the United States, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make to them.

The resolutions of the senate for appointing a joint committee of enrolled bills, and for the appointment of chaplain for each house, were agreed to; and, on motion of Mr. Slocumb, to-morrow at 12 o'clock was assigned as the hour for proceeding to appoint a chaplain on the part of this house.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. the daily hour of meeting, until otherwise directed, was fixed at 12 o'clock.

The committee appointed to wait on the president of the United States reported, that they had performed that service, and received for answer, that a message would be transmitted by the president immediately.

Accordingly, about 3 o'clock, the message was received and read, and The house adjourned.

Thursday, November 16.

Mr. Scott, delegate from Missouri, presented the constitution formed by the people of that territory, for their government as a state; and, on his motion, the same was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

In committee of the whole, the several sections of the message of the president of the United States, were referred to different committees.

Mr. Bloomfield offered for consideration the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That, in all cases where petitions were presented at the last session to this house, and referred to committees, but not finally acted upon, both by the committees and the house, the said petitions shall be considered as again presented and referred to the same committees respectively, without special order to that effect. An it shall be the duty of the said committees respectively, upon application in behalf of any petitioner, whose petition was presented and referred, as aforesaid, to consider and report thereon, in the same manner, as if it were referred to such committee by special order of the house.

And, on motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, it was **Resolved**, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law some relief to the purchasers of public lands in the United States, previous to the 1st July, 1820.

At the hour of one, the house proceeded to ballot for a chaplain on the part of this house.

The following exhibits the result of three successive ballots:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Rev. Mr. Allison	52	50	55
Rev. Mr. Campbell	34	52	81
Rev. Mr. Sparks	29	20	3
Rev. Mr. Post	19	10	3

So the Rev. Mr. Campbell was chosen on the third trial. And

The house adjourned.

Friday, November 17.

The following members attended yesterday, viz. Messrs. Burton, Folger, Reid, and Crawford.

After the presentation of petitions—Mr. Gross, of N. Y. offered for consideration the following resolve:

**Resolved**, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and report to this house, as soon as may be, a list of all the expenditures, under their proper heads, authorised by the existing laws of the United States, with an opinion respecting the reduction, which, consistently with the public interest, may be made in each of them respectively.

Mr. G. said the motion related to a subject which ought, in his opinion, to receive the early and earnest consideration of the house; but, not wishing to

take the house by surprise, he should move for it to lie on the table for the present.

It was ordered to lie on the table accordingly. Mr. Foot offered the following proposition, which lies on the table one day of course:

**Resolved**, That the following addition be made to the standing rules and orders of the house, viz: A committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the house, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed, which report shall be entered on the journal.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, November 20.

The following members, in addition to those already noticed, attended this day: Messrs. Parker, Floyd, Bryan, and Allen.

Mr. Solomon Sibley, elected a delegate from Michigan, vice Mr. Woodbridge, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Eddy, of Rhode Island, offered for consideration the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the act entitled "an act allowing compensation to the members of the senate, members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed the first session of the fifteenth congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles' travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

And the question being put, without debate, will the house now proceed to the consideration of this resolution? it was decided thus:

For consideration,	58
Against it,	61

So the house refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

The resolution moved on Friday last by Mr. Bloomfield, for altering the rules of the house with regard to petitions, was considered and agreed to; and that offered by Mr. Foot was disagreed to.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the committee on the military establishment be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the military peace establishment of the United States.

And the resolution was agreed to, without debate or division.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration a joint resolution. In doing so, he expressed his earnest hope that, as a similar resolution had passed the senate at the last session, but not been acted upon in this house for want of time, it would have an early consideration at this session, and receive that approbation from the house which he thought it merited. The following is a copy of the resolve moved by Mr. Smith:

**Resolved**, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

"That, for the purpose of choosing representatives in the congress of the U. States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled; the districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented, or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. In each district the persons qualified to vote shall choose one representative. That, for the purpose of choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for representatives in each district, shall choose one elector. The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. The electors when convened at the time and place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for president and vice-president of the United States, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend. The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment



shall be adopted, and immediately after every future census and apportionment of representatives under the same; and such districts shall not be altered until a subsequent census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of representatives under it shall have been made."

The resolution was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The consideration of a report of a committee, made at the last session, having been called for, the several orders of the day (being the unfinished business of last session, which, according to the rule, revives this day) were, on motion of Mr. Storrs, postponed until tomorrow, to give an opportunity for the consideration of the motion of Mr. S. to amend the rules of the house.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, November 21.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, a resolution was adopted requesting the president of the United States to lay before this house information respecting the progress made by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, in establishing the boundary line between the United States and the Canadas; the amount of money drawn from the treasury for that purpose; the names of the agents employed by the commissioners, the length of time, and purposes for which they were employed, and the compensation received; and the several other items of expense connected with that commission.

On motion of Mr. Abbot, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law defining under what circumstances, and by what means, private property may be taken for public use, under the emergency of war, and providing that just compensation shall be made for the same: Also, of prescribing the manner in which soldiers may be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of war.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of admitting British vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius, into the ports of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as if they had sailed from a port in Great Britain, so long as those ports are open to the vessels of the U. States, on the same terms and conditions as their own vessels.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, November 22.

After the presentation and reference of petitions, mostly of a private nature, but some of them relating to the proposed alterations in the tariff, &c.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, without debate, it was

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West India islands and ports adjacent, during the present year, and whether any depredations by pirates or others, upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government.

And a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the president.

Mr. Linn moved to proceed to the consideration of his motion directing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of members of congress, and of the officers of government generally, to the rates at which they stood in 1809; but the house refused to consider the same.

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, remarked that several propositions had been already made, looking to a reduction of the expenditures of the government, none of which exactly corresponded with his views; to exhibit which he offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public expenditures be instructed to prepare and report a system of retrenchment in the expenditures of the various departments of the government, (not inconsistent with the public interest,) which will restore that rigid economy and simplicity becoming our republican institutions, and which the present extravagance of commerce, and the embarrassments attending every branch of domestic industry, imperiously demand.

And the question being put that the house do now proceed to consider the said resolve, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, presented to the chair the following series of propositions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that the annual expenses of the government should be reduced; that, for the accomplishment of this object, it is further

2. Resolved, That all such offices as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interests, shall be abolished.

3. Resolved, That the salaries of all civil officers who receive compensation has been increased since the year 1809, shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to

reduce the army to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers, without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest; and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army when reduced as herein proposed.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications shall be so made as to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

6. Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum for the increase of the navy be so amended, as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to recall from active service one half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary.

8th Resolution refers the subjects of the preceding resolves to the proper standing and select committees, to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The house having agreed to consider these resolutions—

Mr. Cobb said, he had no intention to bring on the discussion of them at this time, having presented them by way of notice to members, that they might be prepared to discuss and decide on them when called up. He was not even himself prepared at this moment to give his views of the subjects embraced in these resolutions; nor did he know that the house ought to proceed to act on them, until it should have received, first, the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, and secondly, a report from the secretary of war, required by a resolution of the house at the last session, of a plan whereupon a reduction of the army might be advantageously made. To place these resolves in a situation which would enable him to call them up at any time, he moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Which motion was agreed to; and the house adjourned.

Thursday, November 23.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee, to whom was referred the constitution formed for their government by the people of the state of Missouri, delivered in a report, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

The report having been read by the clerk, the resolution therein referred to was also read, as follows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of congress passed on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "an act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," the people of the said territory did, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the provisions of the said act:

Be it therefore resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the state of Missouri shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America; and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects, whatever.

The resolution was then read a second time.

Mr. Lowndes moved to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, which put it in the power of the house to act upon it at any time it thought proper. He need not say, that there was no disposition to act upon this subject without full notice to all parties concerned; and, if no other person did, he should himself, when proposing to call for the consideration of the report, give a day or two notice of his intention to do so. Whilst up, he took occasion to say, that this report, as indeed all the reports of committees, must be considered as the act of a majority of the committee and not as expressing the sentiment of every individual of the committee.

The reference was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Butler of N. H. it was

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house the regulations which he has adopted in the administration of the act of congress of May 1st, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, passed March 18, 1818;" whether any persons, except paupers, or such as has been partially supported by public or private charity, have been continued on the pension roll; and, if any, whether the value of their property, as returned in their schedule, in any case exceeded 200 dollars, and how much; whether debts which the applicants owed have been, or are considered in the estimation of their circumstances,

income, or means of subsistence; and how many are continued on the pension roll under said act.

Friday, November 24.

Mr. Culbreth, of Md. and Mr. Tyler, of Va. appeared this day, Mr. Pinckney, of S. C. attended yesterday.

Among the petitions presented this morning, was one, by Mr. Tyler, from the merchants and other citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, against an increase of the tariff of import duties, a discontinuance of credits on revenue bonds, the abolition of drawbacks, and other restrictions on commerce; which was, on motion of Mr. Tyler, ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, presented the following report:

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of Salem,

Report: That the memorialists pray congress to exempt from duty all imported books in the learned and foreign languages, whether re-printed in this country, and all works of science, in the English language, which shall not be re-printed here within the term of one year from their original publication.

The committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the memorialists.

The same was read and concurred in.

The engrossed bill to provide for paying to the state of Illinois the amount of three per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state of Illinois, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence.

And the house adjourned.

## Legislature of North Carolina.

### SENATE.

Friday, November 24.

On motion of Mr. Connor, the senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees.

Finance.—Messrs. Wellborn, Owen, Hill, Locke, B. Person, R. R. Johnson, Williams and C. E. Johnston.

Propositions and grievances.—Messrs. Walton, Fennel, Atkinson, Connor, McLeod, Boon, Singleton and Baker.

Claims.—Messrs. McDowell, Leonard, Hogan, Graves, Marshall, L. D. Wilson, R. D. Spaight and Lindsay.

On motion of Mr. Owen, the message of the governor was referred as follows: Circulating medium and treasury notes, to Messrs. Owen, C. E. Johnston, Calloway, Glisson and Caldwell.

Banks and specie payments, to Messrs. Hill, B. Person, W. V. Speight, Taylor and McDowell.

Judiciary, suspension of executions and insolvent debtors, to Messrs. Locke, Shober, L. D. Wilson, Wellborn and Houze.

Internal improvements, to Messrs. Connor, Atkinson, Black, Foscoe and Raiborn.

Medical board, to Messrs. Baker, Martin, Williamson, Hogan and Lindsay.

Tariff of duties, to Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Leonard, Holt, Bethell and Deans.

Boundary line with Tennessee, to Messrs. Graves, Baird, Riddick, Singleton and Walton.

Mr. Deans presented a bill further pointing out the duty of guardians of minors, &c. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Saturday, November 25.

On motion of Mr. Baker, a committee on the public library was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Baker, Owen, R. D. Spaight, Phelps and Crudup.

Monday, November 27.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill to repeal the act of 1813, allowing pay to the superior court jurors of Carteret county.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill pointing out the duty of guardians, with amendments (requiring securities to be given every three years) which passed its second reading.

Mr. Williams, from Pitt, who had been appointed one of the committee to examine the treasurer's accounts, was excused from acting on that committee at his request, being a connexion of the treasurer, and Mr. Perkins was appointed in his stead.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1806, requiring gifts of slaves to be in writing.

Tuesday, November 28.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, a committee on the militia laws was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Leonard, Atkinson, Bowers, Adams and Alston.

Mr. Glisson, from the committee of elections, made a report on the case of Josiah Crudup, the member from Wake, which was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to-morrow.

Wednesday, November 29.

The senate was engaged the most of this day, in committee of the whole, (general Wellborn in the chair,) in discussing the report of the committee of elections on the resolution submitted by Mr. Baker, from Gates, proposing that

the seat of the senator, Josiah Crudup, from Wake county, should be vacated, on the ground of his being an ordained minister and preacher of the gospel.

After considerable debate, the committee reported in favor of the resolution; but, at the request of gen. Wellborn, the decision of the house was postponed till to-morrow.

Thursday, November 30.

The senate took up the report on Mr. Crudup's case; and after some farther discussion, the resolution vacating his seat, was carried—Yeas 36—Nays 15.

A writ of election was then ordered for a member to supply his place. The election to take place on Thursday next.

Mr. T. Persons moved that the seat of Jesse Adams, from Johnston county, be vacated, on the ground of his being a preacher of the gospel. Referred to the committee of elections.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, November 25.

The speaker laid before the house the following report of the public treasurer, John Haywood:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—The receipts at the treasury of North Carolina, for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1819, and ending with the thirty-first of October, 1820, embracing sundry payments of arrearages, and the public taxes of every description which became due and payable at the treasury within that period; together with the dividends declared by our three several banks on the stock, or shares, held in them respectively by this state, and the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands, lately entered and paid for; amount to one hundred and thirty-one thousand, six hundred and twenty-four dollars, and three fourths of a cent. (131,624—13 3-4.)

To this sum, the balance remaining in the treasury on the first day of November, 1819; and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported by the comptroller to the last general assembly, being added—to wit, one hundred and forty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and thirteen cents; an aggregate amount of two hundred and seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and two dollars, thirteen and three quarters of a cent is formed. (277,902—13.)

From this aggregate sum, disbursements have been made within the period first above mentioned, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-one thousand, and twenty-six dollars, and seventy-four and an half cents. (121,026—74 1-2); the vouchers for which are in the possession of the comptroller, and of course are ready for the inspection and examination of the committee of finance.

This expenditure, when taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, thirty-nine and one fourth of a cent, (156,875—39 1-4) remaining in the treasury of this state, on the first day of November, instant—say on the first day of November, 1820, yet to be accounted for.

For a specification of the several items forming or composing the reception above mentioned, the treasurer would ask leave to refer to the printed statement prepared by the comptroller for the use of the members of the general assembly.

The nett amount of the dividends declared by the State Bank, on the shares held in it by North Carolina, as above mentioned, (after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due to it under the act of 1811, on account of the unpaid for shares of the state up to December last) was sixteen thousand, six hundred and forty-three dollars, and seventy-six cents; which sum was paid over to the public treasury by the bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was thereupon burnt and destroyed, as the law directs.

It may, perhaps, be proper I should here add that of the sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, thirty-nine cents, and one fourth of a cent, above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable to the state on the first day of the present month—say on the first day of November, 1820.

Fifty thousand, eight hundred and forty-one dollars, and forty-four cents, are deposited at my credit, as public treasurer, in the State Bank of North Carolina, 50,841 44

Forty-eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and forty-eight cents, are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, at Raleigh, 48,239 48

Thirteen thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and fifty-eight cents, are deposited in like manner, and stand at my credit as above, in the Bank of Cape-Fear at Fayetteville, 13,938 58

Total amount of Deposits, 113,019 50

And that the remainder of that sum, being forty-three thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five dollars, eighty-nine cents, and one fourth of a cent, is in the treasury office or public chest; and is formed of worn and redeemed treasury notes—miscellaneous claims or vouchers which have been taken up and

paid off since the first of November instant, and which therefore are not brought into account; and of cash or bank notes, which are kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures or disbursements of the day.

In the communication just made, the treasurer has gone beyond the usual matter of the reports from his office. He takes the liberty of going still one step further.—In the late peculiarly disastrous times, when frequent and rapid rise and fall in the price of property, the fluctuations of commerce, the distracted state of the monied concerns generally, and the hazardous speculations into which some have been tempted, have occasioned the ruin of many persons—it has been discovered in some instances, that those entrusted with the public monies have improperly applied them to private purposes, and have been unable satisfactorily to account when required.

—A vigilance beyond that of former times, seems required by the defalcations of the present; and however painful and humiliating the allusion, the treasurer cannot but inform the legislature, that it has reached his ears that insinuations have been made, that a more strict examination than has been heretofore customary, should be made in his office.—He takes the liberty to say, that the mode of checking the treasury by means of the comptroller, and of examining the accounts of both by a large and intelligent committee of both houses, has been that which the legislature thought proper to adopt.—If any mode of more strictness was required, the omission was not the act of the treasurer.—But the treasurer believes that the examination should be such, as while it left no room for error to escape detection, should prevent the rise of unfounded suspicion, and check insinuations too often the offspring of malice, or private designs; and he admits that the honest doubts of even a single citizen, however obscure or humble his lot, are entitled to attention.—With these feelings, and impelled by a sense of duty to his country and to himself; and borne up by the honest pride and consciousness of the correctness of his conduct; with all due respect, he begs leave to suggest to the legislature the propriety of directing that the committee of finance, after examining the vouchers in the comptroller's office, shall also count the money in the treasury, and examine the account of the treasurer with the different banks where deposits of public money have been made; or the certificates of the cashiers of those banks respectively. Such an examination will give the treasurer the highest satisfaction.—It cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the people.—A scrutiny into the affairs of the treasury, and into the treasurer's management of its accounts and of the public monies, for the whole or any part of the period of thirty-three years, through which he has enjoyed the favour and confidence of his country, will be to him in the highest degree gratifying; and while he begs leave to invite, nay earnestly to entreat it, he promises every facility in his power to promote the investigation.

A report that he has conducted with fidelity, as became a good and faithful servant, which his conscience tells him he may hope to receive, will be to him more valuable than any boon the state can bestow, and to his children more precious than any bequest he can make them.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, much and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD,

Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, 23d Nov. 1820.

The treasurer would consider himself wanting towards others, were he not to embrace this public occasion of saying that the revenue officers throughout our country, and particularly the sheriffs, without whose co-operation he could have effected little, and through whose aid much has been accomplished, deserve well of the state; and in point of faithfulness and integrity, as accounting officers, have no superiors.

J. H.

The report being read, was referred to the committee of finance, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, November 24.

The resignation of Vine Allen, brigadier general of the 2d brigade of militia, was read and accepted.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill to authorize the commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to organize three Fire Engine companies, which was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the several parts of the governor's message, were referred to select committees, as follows:

The embarrassed state of the country, the emission of treasury notes, and the suspension of executions, to Messrs. Scott, Brickell, Slade, W. S. Blackledge and Carson.

Banks and specie payments, to Messrs. Mebane, Barringer, Graham, Ehringhaus and Walker.

Judiciary department, to Messrs. Iredell, T. W. Blackledge, Spencer, Neale and Hinton.

Insolvent laws, to Messrs. J. D. Jones, Hillman, Outlaw, J. R. McDowell and Bateman.

Internal improvements, to Messrs. A.



Moore, Turner, Lamon, J. Hill and Poindexter.

Science of medicine and the establishment of a medical board, to Messrs. Johnston, R. A. Jones, R. Sneed, Beal and Worth.

Mr. Alston, from the committee appointed to draft rules for the government of the house, made a report, which was agreed to.

Saturday, November 25.

Mr. Graham, from the balloting committee for the third engrossing clerk, reported that Wm. M. White was elected.

Mr. Iredell presented the petition of Wm. Nichols, state architect, praying to be indemnified for certain judgments obtained against him for materials purchased for the use of the state.—Referred.

Mr. Brickell, from the balloting committee for a judge to supply the place of judge Murphy resigned, reported that Wm. Norwood was duly elected.

Mr. Hillman, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Ephraim Hart of New York, reported unfavourably to the petitioner, which report was concurred with.

The resignation of Richard Atkinson, brigadier general of the 16th brigade; of Andrew Baird, colonel of the 9th regiment of cavalry, attached to the 15th brigade; and of Daniel Hopkins, colonel of the 2d regiment of Edgecomb county, were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments, and alterations are necessary in the laws regulating conveyances, for the purpose of preventing frauds in such deeds of trust, mortgages, &c.

Mr. J. D. Jones presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, to elect a magistrate for the town of Wilmington; and

Mr. Blackledge, a bill for the better organization of the militia of Beaufort county.

Monday, November 27.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws prescribing the mode of compensating the attorney general and solicitors for the state.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, a military committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Barringer, T. W. Blackledge, Graves, Dalany, and Thomas Barrow.

Mr. A. Moore presented the annual report of the president and directors of the board of public improvements, which was referred to the committee on this subject.

A message from the senate, proposing to ballot on Monday next, for a solicitor for the 1st judicial district; nominating for that office Leonard Martin and J. W. Young.

Tuesday, November 28.

A message from the senate proposing to ballot on Monday next for a governor for the ensuing year, nominating Gabriel Holmes of Sampson, and Jesse Franklin of Surry.

The resignation of A. F. Moses, lieutenant colonel of Wayne county, was read and accepted.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill making it felony to defraud a bank; and

Mr. J. R. McDowell, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid the treasurer for public lands.

Wednesday, November 29.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize the commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to organize three Fire Engine companies, reported a new bill, entitled, "an act to authorize the commissioners of the towns of Fayetteville, Newburn, and Wilmington, to organize and keep up Fire Engine companies."

A message was received from his excellency the governor, covering a report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the surveying and sale of lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.—The governor informs the legislature that Conova's statue of Washington, intended to be placed in our capitol, is nearly ready for delivery at Leghorn; but we are concerned to hear, of a loss which has been sustained in the transmission of money to the American consul at Leghorn. The governor also states that W. P. Mangum has resigned his office of judge of the superior courts, so that another judge must be elected to fill this vacancy. The message also contains returns of the election of the electors throughout the state for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States. Referred.

Thursday, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was proposed to the senate to ballot to-morrow morning for a judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Mangum, nominating for the appointment, Atlas Jones of Moore, and Hutchins G. Burton of Halifax, for the appointment.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of repealing or

modifying the laws now in force on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill for supplying the town of Fayetteville with pure and wholesome water.

Mr. Dawson, a bill making the purchase of bills, bonds, or promissory notes, usury.

Mr. T. Hampton, a bill for the division of Rowan.

The above bills were referred to select committees.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot for a secretary of state for the three ensuing years, nominating Wm. Hill for the office; and another for balloting for a brigadier general of the 17th brigade, and informing that Micajah T. Hawkins and Daniel L. Barringer are nominated.

Mr. Turner, from the balloting committee for brigadier general in the 2d brigade, reported that Wm. Clark was duly elected.

Mr. Blount presented a bill providing for the manner in which constables shall hereafter make returns of warrants and executions.

Mr. McLeod, from the balloting committee for a brigadier general of the 17th brigade, reported that Romulus M. Sanders was elected.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 6.

•• The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the house opposite Dr. Smith's office, about one hundred and fifty yards west from the market house.

The communication of K. L. D. is not sufficiently perfect for publication. The language he makes use of is not, perhaps, objectionable; but every writer should have some end in view, some moral, or point which he would illustrate. But in the vision of K. L. D. there appears to be no object; he was conducted to the beautiful valley described as an earthly paradise, but why or wherefore?

### IMPOSTORS.

The public have frequently been imposed upon by persons travelling through the country, and exhibiting false documents, detailing plausible tales of distress. Large sums have thus been collected from the liberal and humane, which have been applied to enrich and support a gang of confederated villains. A person of this description passed through this place some months ago, who acknowledged that he had about him six thousand dollars, which he had thus collected. An extract of a letter to the editors of the Western Carolinian exhibits a new trait in the character of these depredators; to deception is added abuse and insolence. The extract says:

"A few days ago a man purporting himself to be a foreigner, and pretending to collect money for the unfortunate inhabitants of an Italian city, which it would seem from his papers had been destroyed by some mighty convulsion in nature, on his visit at two houses in this county (Cabarras), solicited money, but it so happened that there was none at that time in the possession of the persons from whom he asked it. He then abused the persons belonging to those houses in a most shameful manner. At one house there were no persons present but an old man and his wife; and at the other house there was a woman with some young children, who met the same ill treatment. This villain is about twenty-five years of age, perhaps five feet eight inches high, and has sandy hair. There are many such characters now in the United States, and it behoves the people to be on their guard against them."

The person described in the above paragraph (if we may judge from the apparent object for which he was endeavouring to collect money, and the abusive insolence of his manners) passed through this town about three weeks ago;—and frequently have the inhabitants of this place and the surrounding country been imposed upon by similar fabricated tales of distress. As it is necessary that the public should possess information of this system of fraud, we subjoin the following

### PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1830.  
FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprise his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alleged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the pur-

pose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from African slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue in their predatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the wary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparatus of formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been credibly informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the above gang have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (for, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started off the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted, there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

Major Jesse Franklin of Surry, and James Mebane, esq. of Orange, commissioners appointed by the governor to survey and superintend the sale of the Cherokee land in this state, acquired by treaty, have made their report to the governor, which has been submitted to the legislature. The whole territory contains about 679,189 acres. Six hundred and forty-four tracts have been surveyed, of various sizes and qualities, of the first quality 6,324 acres, of the second quality 15,294 acres, and of the third quality 40,996 acres; making an aggregate of 71,527 acres. At the late sales there were sold 18,907 acres, leaving a balance unsold of 52,620 acres yet to be disposed of. The proceeds of the sales amount to \$7,745 dollars and 50 cents.

A machine for clearing out rocks and mud from harbours, inlets, &c. has been exhibited for a few days past in this place, by the inventor, Mr. Davis, of Baltimore. To this gentleman North Carolina must feel much indebted; should his machine prove as useful as many of our most intelligent citizens believe it will, (among whom is Mr. Fulton, civil engineer for the state), particularly in cutting away the swash at Ocracoke Inlet. The present legislature will, probably, incorporate a company to deepen the swash at Ocracoke.

[Ruleigh Star.]

### PUBLIC LANDS.

Washington City, Nov. 16.

An interesting document was yesterday transmitted by the secretary of the treasury to the senate, in pursuance of a resolution of that house at the late session, containing a body of information on the subject of the lands of the United States purchased from the Indians; the quantity sold; for how much sold, &c. &c. The sums which have been paid, and remain to be paid, under treaties made with the Indian tribes, to indemnify them for cessions of lands to the United States, is 2,542,916 dollars. The expense of surveying the public lands, from the 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1819, has been 4,243,632 dollars. The whole quantity of land which has been sold by the United States, as well before as since the opening of the land offices, up to 30th September, 1819, is 20,138,482 acres; and the amount for which it has been sold is 45,098,696 dollars. Of this amount, 2,329,180 dollars had been paid, and 22,000,657 remained to be paid, at the close of September, 1819. The quantity of lands surveyed in the several land office districts, is 72,805,092 acres, whereof 13,601,930 acres have been sold, leaving 59,203,162 acres unsold. The quantity surveyed for military bounty lands, is 12,315,360 acres. The whole quantity of land purchased from the Indians by the various treaties and cessions is estimated at 191,978,536 acres!

Let these sums and quantities be read aloud, and the reader will be startled at their sonorous magnitude.

National Intel.

### LARGE OXEN.

The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Journal of November 6th, says—Six oxen, raised by Messrs. Warner and Purdy, of Scipio, were exhibited at the late cattle show and fair in Cayuga county, and took premiums. The largest measured ten

feet in length, nine feet and a half in circumference, and six feet one inch in height; one of the others measured nine feet and a half in length, and eight feet four and a half inches in circumference. They were purchased, for 950 dollars, by Mr. Pink, of Orange county, the gentleman who last year exhibited the large oxen in the city of New-York. This fact is mentioned as an example of honour and profit well worthy the competition of farmers in this and other counties.

### HAYTI.

The death of his Ebony majesty, king Henry, of Hayti, is an event which will cause much conversation among the legitimates in Europe, and certainly will lead to new attempts on the part of France to recover their former possessions in St. Domingo; possessions in which they greatly pride themselves, and which were the sources of wealth and importance to the crown. What is to become of her black majesty, the queen, the little black prince royal, the duke de Limonade, and the whole of king Henry's motley court, time can only show; they have undoubted claims on the protection of the legitimates in Europe, for they held their power by the same tenure. In the public administration of the rival chiefs, Christophe and Pétion, we may perceive the essential difference between a monarchy and a republic. Both rose from ordinary rank, and taking advantage of the times, placed themselves at the head of affairs. One became president of the republic, the other was crowned as king of Hayti, and created a batch of peers, which was a satire on European courts. To maintain his power and crown, king Henry became absolut and despotic—created an army, built strong fortifications, and established a palace, whose system was cruel and relentless. The president of Hayti organized a government of the people, placed all power in their hands, and held his office from their gift; and, by wise and salutary laws, contributed to the peace and prosperity of his possessions. The despotism of king Henry, contrasted with the mild administration of president Boyer, led to the revolt of the troops of king Henry, and the result was, that he assassinated himself, and ended his life with the violence of a despot. The forces of the republic, under president Boyer, are advancing upon the territories of Christophe, and will no doubt, subjugate them: What are to be the results to this country, from this union of the black population in St. Domingo? This is a question which will require some reflection to answer.

While Christophe and Pétion were struggling for supremacy, the power and energies of each were confined to local objects. St. Domingo, united under one head, tranquil and powerful, may be induced to look beyond that fertile island. Emigration, particularly of blacks, may be encouraged; men of talents and enterprise may be induced to take up their residence there: in short a very powerful republic, and not far distant from us, may spring up. This, to be sure, is rather a subject of gratification than alarm; but, in relation to our maritime concerns, it is an object requiring special attention. Protected from invasion by climate, and possessing numerous ports and harbors, their means of fitting out privateers and vessels of war are abundant, and may require from us an increased vigilance. Still there is sufficient time to prepare for these events, should they occur; and, therefore, the present change in the political affairs of that country is an event which should afford general satisfaction. Nat. Adv.

We are happy to hear that the important revolution which has just been achieved in Hayti, has been conducted, wherever president Boyer has been present, and as far as he has been able to control the proceedings, in a manner calculated to add to his character as a person of humanity. At the Cape, he has preserved the lives of the unoffending queen, and her innocent daughters; and we wish he had arrived in season to have saved the son, who never participated in the errors of his father. The favorable opinion always entertained of president Boyer, and confirmed by his recent conduct, will produce a universal wish that the Haytian governments may be consolidated under his administration. Not doubting that a pledge so humanely given will be amply redeemed, and that there will be no further effusion of blood in establishing a permanent order of affairs. Christophe has fallen, because he attempted to govern by operating on the fears of his officers and subjects. Boyer will reign long and happily, because he will secure their affections. Boston Palladium.

### FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 9th of October have been received at New-York by an arrival from Liverpool; but they furnish nothing of interest. We select only the following.

London, October 6.

The French papers have arrived today. They assert, that letters from Venice and Trieste give assurances of the downfall of Ali Pacha. All his adherents, even his own children, have deserted

him, and he is hemmed in a fortress on a lake near Janina.

The following is the substance of the provision passed by the cortes, for the security of the persons and property of foreigners resident in Spain:

Article 1. Spain is an inviolable asylum for the persons and property of all foreigners, who shall be under the safeguard of the laws, provided they respect the constitution, and the other laws of the realm.

Art. 2. The individuals comprehended in the preceding article shall be assimilated to the Spaniards.

Art. 3. Whether under pretext of reprisal, or any other motive whatever, it shall not be lawful to put an arrest, nor requisition, nor embargo upon the property of foreigners, except the effects appertain directly to the government with which the state shall be at war, conformably to the laws of nations, and without departing from the conventions confirmed by treaties.

Next is an abstract of the law for regulating political clubs.

Art. 1. All Spaniards shall have a right to discuss public affairs, in conformity to the provisions of the law.

Art. 2. Every meeting or society not authorised by the law, shall be instantly dissolved.

Art. 3. No meetings or associations can take place but by virtue of a licence from the local authority, who shall take the measures requisite for preserving the public tranquility.

Art. 4. Those societies tolerated by the competent authority, shall in no wise be regarded as corporations.

London, October 9.

M. Cappelis, the new Neapolitan charge d'affaires, who arrived in this country about three weeks ago, is not acknowledged by our government, and our ministers will not receive the new Neapolitan ambassador, who is hourly expected." To the above information, we can add, from our own resources, that the new Neapolitan ambassador to the French court will not be received. Thus, then, it appears that the five principal powers of Europe act in concert, to check the progress of military revolutions.

Italy, September 16.

The Milan Gazette of Sept. 12, mentions, in the list of strangers who have left that city, "Bergami, country gentleman, gone to Pesaro."

The royal family of Naples are said to have some apprehensions respecting their fate, and to have requested the court of London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Naples.

### Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July, 1818, an apprentice boy named SLIM WARD, about fourteen years of age; light curly hair, grey eyes, tolerably slim built. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, if brought home, but no expenses paid.

William Hart.

Stony Creek, Orange county,  
Nov. 30, 1829. 43—3w†

### NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor to the last will and testament of ISAAC HOLDEN, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on the 28th instant, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in the county of Orange, five miles east of Hillsborough, to the highest bidder, on a credit of ten months,

Fifteen or sixteen likely Negroes, most of whom are young and promising;—also Valuable Stock of all kinds, together with a number of Farming Tools. Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

I hereby give further notice, That all creditors to the estate of the said deceased are required to make known their claims within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all debtors thereof are required to make immediate payment.

Thomas W. Holden,

Executor.

December 2, 1820. 43—3w

### NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES, late of Person county, deceased, I shall (on Friday, the 29th day of December next, at his late residence on the waters of South Hycro) proceed to sell at public auction, all the perishable estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Wheat and Oats; one Wagon, one Gig and Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. Also a valuable young negro man by the name of Glasgow (an excellent bricklayer.)

On the second day of the sale, A number of Negroes will be hired out for the ensuing year.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

William L. Hayes,

Executor.

Person county,  
30th November, 1820. 43—2w†

### WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.



## Political Miscellany, &c.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The convention for revising the constitution of the state of Massachusetts met at the state house at Boston, on Wednesday the 15th ultimo, the attendance being more full than was expected. Benjamin Pollard was chosen clerk. The house then proceeded to the choice of a president; and, on counting the votes, it appeared that 352 were given in, of which John Adams, late president of the United States, had 335, and was chosen.

The following resolve, offered by judge Parker, accompanied by some remarks from that gentleman, was passed:

"Whereas the hon. John Adams, a member of this convention, and elected president thereof, has, for more than half a century, devoted the great powers of his mind, and his profound wisdom and learning, to the service of his country and mankind—

"In fearlessly vindicating the rights of the North American provinces against the usurpation and encroachment of the superintending government:

"In diffusing a knowledge of the principles of civil liberty among his fellow subjects, and exciting them to a firm and resolute defence of the privileges of freemen:

"In early conceiving, asserting, and maintaining the justness and practicability of establishing the independence of the United States of America:

"In giving the powerful aid of his political knowledge in the formation of the constitution of his native state, which constitution became, in a great measure, the model of those which were subsequently formed:

"In conciliating the favour of foreign powers, and obtaining their countenance and support in their arduous struggle for independence:

"In negotiating the treaty of peace which secured for ever the sovereignty of the United States, and in defeating all attempts to prevent it, and especially preserving in that treaty the vital interests of the New England states:

"In demonstrating to the world, in his defence of the constitutions of the several United States, the contested principle, since admitted as an axiom, that checks and balances in legislative power are essential to the preservation of true liberty:

"In devoting his time and talents to the service of the nation, in the high and important trusts of vice president and president of the United States:

"And, lastly, in passing an honorable old age in dignified retirement, in the practice of all the domestic virtues, thus exhibiting to his countrymen and to posterity an example of true greatness of mind and of genuine patriotism:

Therefore resolved, That the members of this convention, representing the people of this commonwealth, do joyfully avail themselves of this opportunity to testify their respect and gratitude towards this eminent patriot and statesman, for the great services rendered by him to his country, and their high gratification, that, at this late period of life, he is permitted by divine Providence to assist them with his counsels in revising the constitution, which forty years ago his wisdom and prudence assisted to form.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve members be appointed by the chair, to communicate these proceedings to the hon. John Adams, to inform him of his election to preside in this body, and to introduce him to the chair of this convention."

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Adams, and to inform him of his election as president of the convention, consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Gray, Var-nun, Moreton, Fisher, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Dane, Thomas Melvill, Ward Nicholas Boylston, Mr. Mattoon, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Bartlett.

The above committee having performed the duty assigned them, returned and reported that Mr. Adams declined the honour intended him, and the following communication was subsequently transmitted from that gentleman to the convention:

"Fellow Citizens: An election at my age and in my circumstances by the free suffrages of so ample a representation of the fortunes and talents, the experience and wisdom, the authority, the virtue and piety of the ancient and renowned state of Massachusetts, I esteem the purest and fairest honour of my life; and my gratitude is proportionately ardent

and sincere. I pray you, gentlemen, to present to the convention my most cordial thanks.

"Your enumeration of services performed for this country, recalls to my recollection the long series and succession of great and excellent characters with whom I have had the honour to act in the former part of my life, and to whose exertions I have endeavoured to add my feeble aid; characters who have been employed by Divine Providence as instruments in preserving and securing that unexampled liberty which this nation now possesses; that liberty which is the source of all our happiness and prosperity; a prosperity which cannot be contemplated by any virtuous mind without gratitude, consolation and delight. May it be perpetual."

"Gentlemen, as my age is generally known, it will readily be believed that my forces are too much exhausted to perform the arduous duty of the high office which the benevolence of the convention has assigned me. I am, therefore, under the necessity of requesting permission of the convention to decline the appointment and pray that some other gentleman may be elected, whose vigorous age and superior talents may conduct their deliberations with more convenience to themselves and with greater satisfaction to the people of the commonwealth at large."

"JOHN ADAMS."

On proceeding, then, to ballot for a president, 195 being a majority, it appeared that judge Parker had 195 votes, and was chosen. The other votes were, for judge Story 130, John Phillips 52, and 11 scattering.

It was then

Ordered, That a seat be assigned for the hon. John Adams on the right hand of the president of this convention.

### NEW-YORK.

The legislature of New-York adjourned at 12 on the 21st of November, to meet again on the second Tuesday in January.

A resolution passed in the house of assembly, by a vote of 117 to 4, and unanimously in the senate, approving of a resolution of the legislature at their last session, opposing the admission of a new state into the union without making the prohibition of slavery an indispensable condition; and further resolving, that if the provisions contained in any proposed constitution of a new state deny to any citizens of the existing states the privileges and immunities of citizens of such new state, that such proposed constitution should not be accepted or confirmed; the same, in the opinion of this legislature, being void by the constitution of the United States; and that their senators and representatives in congress be instructed accordingly.

The bill for calling a convention to revise the constitution, which had passed the house of representatives, finally passed the senate on Monday, and was sent to the council of revision. An evening session was held, to receive the determination of the council upon the bill; and about 11 o'clock it was returned to the house of assembly, whence it originated, with their objections. The consent of the council of revision being indispensable to all laws, the bill was, with the objections, laid over to the next session. The general ground of objection is, that the sense of the people, from whose voice the constitution is an emanation, ought to be taken per capita, on the question of calling a convention, before the legislature undertake to order it.

The senate adopted a resolution calling on the governor for information respecting the interference of the general government in their local concerns, which resolution was founded on that part of the governor's message which relates to "an organized and disciplined corps." To this resolve the governor transmitted the following reply:

TO THE SENATE:

Gentlemen—Folly appreciating the patriotic solicitude of the senate to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions on the political affairs of the state, I have received their application for information on this subject with great pleasure, and I shall, in due time, make them a communication which, I trust, will be satisfactory in its nature and salutary in its tendency.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Nov. 16, 1820.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Livingston, in the senate, introduced the following recitals and resolutions:

Whereas his excellency the governor, in his reply to the call of the

senate for information relative to the general government, or its officers as an organized and disciplined corps, interfering in our elections, has not furnished the senate with any evidence in support of such charges—And whereas it is highly improper that the chief magistrate of the state should criminate the administration of the general government, without ample testimony in his possession, by reason whereof the good people of this state may have their confidence in the general government greatly impaired: Therefore,

Resolved, That the senate repose the strictest confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the general government, and will not change such opinion, or yield to any insinuations against such administration, but upon full and satisfactory testimony.

Resolved, That this resolution be published, and a copy sent to his excellency the governor.

These resolutions were laid on the table, and the senate adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening.

In the evening session the resolutions were carried in the affirmative, 19 to 10.

On Tuesday morning, the following message was received from his excellency the governor, in answer to the resolutions passed on Monday evening:

TO THE SENATE.

Gentlemen—I have this moment received a resolution of your honorable body, which, as well as the one to which it refers, I shall fully notice at the next meeting of the legislature: and I shall, therefore, at this late hour, pass it over with the expression of my sincere regret, that any branch of the legislature should, in so unprecedented a manner, lose sight of the respect due to itself, and the courtesy due to a co-ordinate department of the government.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Nov. 21, 1820.

This message, by a party vote, the senate refused to receive; and ordered the clerk to return it to the governor.

[Commercial Adv.]

### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The legislature of South-Carolina commenced its session at Columbia, on Monday the 27th ultimo. From the governor's message we make the following extracts:

"In bringing to your view the incidents most deserving of attention at your present session, I cannot refrain from reminding you of the abundant causes we have for mutual congratulation and thankfulness. Our institutions guarantee to us the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—the earth has amply rewarded the toil of the cultivator—our country is at peace, and there is reason to hope, that under Divine Providence its prosperity will keep pace with the spirit of general improvement, and the prevalent disposition to meliorate the state of our society."

While pressing on the attention of the legislature the advantages of a revision of their criminal code, he exhibits for their adoption the following important improvements:

"Allow me at the same time to suggest, as highly important, a classification of prisoners, distinguishing them according to the grades of their several offences. This may be done by having additional apartments in the jails, which would preclude also the necessity of crowding many together. For want of some arrangement to prevent communication between the prisoners, many of them, after being released, are thrown again on the community, with morals rendered worse by the habits of gaming and drinking and the dissipation they have indulged in, during their confinement."

"Before I dismiss this subject, I beg leave to submit to you whether it would not be advisable to pass a law, authorising any of the judges of the court of general sessions and common pleas to call a special court to be held at such time as he may appoint for the purpose of trying prisoners charged with offences. The operation of this law would be, to release the innocent from imprisonment—to punish speedily the guilty, and thereby render the punishment more impressive—and to save the state a considerable and unnecessary expense."

On a subject which has deeply engaged, and probably will soon again deeply engage the attention of the different sections of the union, he thus remarks:

"The Missouri question, which was agitated during the last session of congress, and may be revived at

the present, has given rise to the expression of opinions and doctrines respecting this species of property, which tend not only to diminish its value, but also to threaten our safety. We cannot for a moment suppose that congress will ever consent to be instrumental in disquieting the public mind, by legislating on the condition of our slaves, since it cannot do so, without a breach of good faith, and a violation of the constitution; but it is not to be concealed, that in the discussion of that question, principles were advanced which should put us upon our guard, and the mischievous effects of which we should counteract by the most efficient measures. I forbear, however, to enter into detail on this delicate subject—satisfied that your own discretion will readily suggest the proper course of conduct to be pursued."

"In connection, however, with this subject, I deem it proper to inform you, that a number of free persons of colour have emigrated, and are daily emigrating to and settling in this state. The policy of our country forbids the increase of this class amongst us, and under existing circumstances, imperiously calls for the adoption of the strongest measures to prevent it, and it may be deemed a duty to oppose, at the threshold, every thing likely, in its consequences, to disturb our public tranquility. The restriction on emancipation might be dispensed with, if persons emancipated should be obliged to depart the state within a limited time, and not be allowed to return to it afterwards, without your authority, on pain of seizure.—But lest such a condition annexed to emancipation should be deemed void, owners of slaves might be allowed to release all right to their services, provided they remove out of the state within a certain time, and the release to be in force only during their absence from the state; and a slave to whom it may be given to be liable to be seized as a slave on his being found within the state, at any time after the period fixed by law for his leaving the same."

Among his observations on the insolvent laws, the following sentence evidences the progress of correct feeling on this important subject:

"As no benefit can result to the creditor by the confinement of the body of the debtor in jail, would it not be more consonant with the spirit of our institutions, and the principles of humanity, to pass an act declaring that if a person be taken under execution or held to bail on mesne process, he shall be discharged by the sheriff on his giving good and sufficient security to the amount of the debt for which he is taken or arrested, that he will give the notice required by the act, to appear at the time and place appointed to take the benefit of it, on the terms prescribed by law."

The internal improvements of the state are thus noticed:

"The board of public works, created by an act of the last session, for the promotion of internal improvement, will lay before you a report of their proceedings, by which you will perceive the progress made, and the extent to which the patriotic objects of the legislature have been realized. With a view to improve the navigation of Savannah river, the governor of Georgia expressed a wish to be informed whether this state would unite in the accomplishment of such a work and as to the most eligible mode of commencing and perfecting it. As this subject was so intimately connected with the improvements authorized by the legislature to be done by the board of public works, a copy of the communication was delivered to them, and the result transmitted to the executive of that state. Herewith you will receive the documents on that subject."

"I also transmit a copy of the constitution of Missouri, received from the convention of that state; and certain resolutions of the legislatures of the states of New-Jersey & Ohio, expressive of their opinion respecting the Bank of the United States."

### OF THE NORTH WESTERN REGION OF THE U. STATES.

Washington City, Nov. 23.

We were yesterday gratified with a few minutes conversation with captain J. R. Bell, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, which place he left on the 15th October last. The information derived from him was so interesting to us, that we believe our readers will be pleased with some account of it.

Capt. Bell was second in command of an exploring expedition, under the command of major Long, the objects

of which were topographical and scientific information respecting the vast wilderness of country which stretches from the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky mountains, of which little is yet known. The expedition being wholly pacific in its objects, consisted of some twenty soldiers only, and the following officers and artists, besides the two officers already mentioned, lieut. Graham, lieut. Swift, Dr. Say, Dr. James, and Messrs. Seymore and Peale, designers and painters.

The expedition sat out from the Council Bluffs, on the 6th of June, directing their course first to the Pawnee villages, on a fork of the La Platte, distant about one hundred and twenty miles from the Council Bluffs; and thence proceeded to the Rocky Mountains, distant about four hundred miles from the Pawnee villages. The interval is a rolling prairie country, of course destitute of hills and wood, so that the mountains are visible at the distance of one hundred and twenty miles. Time has not yet allowed a calculation of the observations, which were made as accurately as circumstances would allow, but it is supposed the greatest height of the ridge does not exceed the elevation of four thousand feet above the base of the mountain.

The expedition separated into two parties, near the point on the Arkansas, designated on the maps as Pike's block-house.

The one party, under the command of major Long, proceeded thence with a view to strike the head waters of Red river. But, it appears the maps which we have are very defective, the courses of the rivers being always wholly conjectural, and entirely fabulous. The expedition did not attain the object sought, because it was not to be found where it is laid down in the maps, and fell upon the Canadian fork of the Arkansas, which it pursued, and terminated its tour at Belle Point on the Arkansas, the post mentioned in the late message of the president to congress, as being the advanced post of our cordons in that direction.

The other party, under the command of capt. Bell, proceeded down the Arkansas to Bell Point, which place they reached on the 9th Sept. after an absence of three months from the haunts of civilization.

Below the First Fork of the Arkansas, as it was named by Pike, they met several hunting parties of strange Indians, whose names have rarely, if ever, been heard of before—belonging to the tribes of the Arapahoes, the Kaskayas, the Kiawas, and the Chayennes. They are frequently, and perhaps at present, engaged in war with the Pawnees, Osages, and other tribes of whom we have some knowledge. Of the Indians met by our party, none have ever been into our settlements. They appeared to be wholly ignorant of the existence of such a people as those of the United States, or indeed of any people of a fairer complexion than those of Mexico, or the adjacent Spanish provinces, of whom it appeared they had some knowledge. Being made to understand the existence of such a government, its power and humane policy, as exemplified in its treatment of other Indian tribes, they expressed a great desire to be taken by the hand by the United States, and to place themselves under their protection.

The topographers, medical gentlemen, and painters, attached to the expedition, have collected abundant materials for correcting some of the gross errors in the received geography of this part of our country, for making important additions to medical botany, and to the stock of our geological knowledge of our own territory; and the painters have many interesting and valuable sketches of the prominent features of the country. Besides possessing the government of such information as was indispensable to judicious arrangements for the support and protection of the American population penetrating into that country, this expedition ought and we hope will form the subject of one of the most attractive works ever published in this country.

What struck us most impressively in this brief narrative was, that, some thousand miles on this side of our utmost western boundary, or in other words, about half way between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, an exploring party has met with several tribes of men, the aborigines and proprietors of the soil of the country, who were ignorant, not only of the people of the United States, but of the existence of a race of white people! It gives us an awful idea of the magnificent extent of the dominion of the republic.

[National Intelligencer.]